

BY BOUTELLE BROTHERS.

All business letters should be addressed to Boutelle Brothers, and communications intended for publication should be addressed to "Editor of Whig and Courier."

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1861.

Political Prospects in Kentucky.

It is a noticeable fact that the Democratic papers have very little to say concerning the Kentucky campaign. Immediately following the convention said papers were fairly bubbling over with enthusiasm on account of the alleged Administration victory for "sound money." This scheme has fallen through owing to the refusal of the silver men to become parties to the game of deception. They were content to allow the adoption of a meaningless platform put forth by the Administration forces with only secondary opposition, but when it was proposed to set up the claim that Kentucky Democrats had abandoned their long devotion to silver by reason of the insertion of this plank, the silver men who had nominated all but two of the candidates for the State ticket asserted the power.

Col. Hardin was called to account for taking free silver in alleged opposition to the platform declarations, but he coolly informed the State Committee that he was standing on the party platform and should continue to advocate silver. This result against the nomination of the Administration led to some very interesting talk among the opposing forces with the natural result that the fat was dumped into the fire. The Junco game having been exposed by the Democrats themselves, the Administration followers were obliged to admit the defeat of their scheme to hoodwink the voters and surrendered control of the campaign to the silver men.

The internal strife has culminated in such bad feeling and the Republicans are in a position to profit by the exposure of Democratic insincerity. Unlike the Democrats they took specific ground in favor of honest money and their candidate voice the unquestioned sentiment of the party on the subject.

In 1852 Colonel Morrow, the Republican candidate for Governor, was defeated by Doctor Knott by a majority of 10,000. In '55 the Democrats nominated their strongest man, General Buckner, and the Republicans nominated Colonel Bradley. The state was thoroughly canvassed and a large amount of money expended by the Democrats. The Republicans had no campaign fund and no organization, and with the exception of the speeches made by Colonel Bradley there was very little canvassing, and probably not more than twenty speeches of Republicans were made in the State. Colonel Bradley was defeated by a plurality of less than 17,000 votes.

In that canvas Colonel Bradley put the Democrats on the defensive, showed corruption in the State affairs, and insisted that the funds of the State had not been honestly handled. In eight months after that State Treasurer Tate fled the country, a defaulter for \$247,000. This was proof that Bradley had been correct. Since 1857 the Republicans have made little effort in Kentucky except in 1859, the Presidential year, when they gave General Harrison the largest vote that the state ever polled up to that time. Last year the Republicans put in a candidate for Congress in the field. The total Democratic vote in the race for Congress was 109,350 and the total Republican vote was 157,397. In the districts outside of the First the Democratic plurality was 2,381. If there had been a regular Republican nomination in the First District the Republicans would probably have carried the State by a large majority.

The Populist candidate for Governor, it is estimated, will poll a large vote, probably thirty-five or forty thousand, and it is believed not more than one thousand of these will come from the Republican party. The Republicans are showing the greatest interest in the campaign. They are thoroughly alive to the situation and believe they will win. What they need is thorough organization to bring out the vote. They could all possible encouragement from the strong Republican States of the North. The importance of the contest to the party cannot be overestimated. Its importance to Kentucky is very great, but the prestige of a Republican victory on straight issues in a Southern state would be of greater benefit to the party at large.

Bank Examiner Timberlake, As was expected the Executive Council unanimously concurred in the nomination of A. B. Timmick, Esq., as Bank Examiner. Mr. Timberlake had a remarkably strong support for the position. His supporters including many of the most prominent professionals and business men in all sections of the State. For eleven years he has been Treasurer of Phillips Savings Bank and a director of the Union National Bank of the same town. He has therefore an intimate acquaintance with the banking business and will no doubt make a careful and competent official.

Gold Exports and the Treasury. The Philadelphia *Press* says: The Treasury reserve and with it the entire currency system of the country is again in danger because for two years President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle have turned to temporary expedients to meet Treasury deficits instead of a permanent remedy, the increase of revenue.

Since the act of 1860 was repealed and additions to the currency checked the Treasury has had a round \$1,000,000 of currency, paper and silver, outstanding to keep on a parity with gold. Over half of this has been gold due bills, gold certificates, legal tenders and Treasury notes. All of this \$1,000,000 could be made exchangeable for gold. There is only one way, be it man or government, to keep the due bills afloat, and that is to maintain constant credit by having an income equal to expenditure. Instead of providing this a Democratic Administration with a Democratic majority in Congress, in full control of all the resources of the Government, has preferred to sell bonds and meet each deficit as it came. No one has and no one can improve the credit of due bills by issuing promissory notes. Yet this is the Cleveland-Carlisle plan of finance—selling bonds instead of levying taxes and maintaining the credit of outstanding due bills with gold bought by long-time notes.

Begins with November, 1863, now almost two years distant, at every deficit Secretary Carlisle has loudly asserted that in a few months revenue would equal expenditure, and meanwhile he sold a few bonds. In November, 1863, he sold \$30,000,000, in the next February he sold \$50,000,000 more and last February, positively for the last time, he sold \$60,000,000 more at a shade of 14 per cent. Meanwhile for two years a Congress Democratic in both branches, with a Democratic President, refused either to levy enough taxes to pay expenses or to reduce expenses to meet lessening revenues.

The last sale of bonds was negotiated in a pool created by this policy of bankruptcy, and the heavy ransom ex-

torted by the Morgan syndicate was justified by its apologists on the ground that this time the expedient of running into debt to pay expenses and maintain credit would surely succeed. But a policy of bankruptcy never can succeed.

The course taken last February was skilfully planned. An artificial market for American securities was created in London so that stocks and bonds could be exported instead of gold. Foreign exchange was "gold short" with the expectation that it could be bought back cheap from August 1 to September 1, when the crops began to move. The short interest in exchange thus created is placed at \$100,000,000 by "Bradstreet's." Out of the profits and proceeds of the purchase of Government bonds, of the marketing of other American securities abroad and of "short" transactions in exchange, the cost of placing gold in the Treasury was to be met until, as Secretary Carlisle confidently predicted, Treasury revenue would equal expenditure.

It was a great scheme, but schemes never pay debts or maintain solvency. The only way to pay solvent is to take in more money than you payout. The ingenious plan has failed at all points. The Government bonds, ostensibly sold abroad have come back, because the national banking privileges makes governments worth more in New York than in London. An astounding and unprecedented boom in England and France in south African "securities" has ruined the sale of American shares and bonds in London and Paris. They are coming this way, or were until we stock market broke last week. The Winter Wheat crop failed, the cotton crop is three weeks late and moving slowly, farmers are holding wheat corn is late crop, and here are no provisions going abroad. As a result, the export of the crops is from three to six weeks late and foreign exchange has not fallen as we expected. Last year, revenue remains too small for outgo and each week sees a deficit. Again, under the direction and administration of President Cleveland, the Treasury is bankrupt. Again, a gold reserve, on which rests the national currency and all the business credit of the land is threatened. Again, gold is going abroad. Again, bonds must be sold, and under the contract last winter the Morgan syndicate has the first option on them in a ruinous shade.

Yet this is the riches: had the world and until President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle began managing its finances, has always in time of peace paid its expenses from its revenue. As matters stand, there is no escape from this policy of bankruptcy but by an issue of bonds, which will be paid off when a Republican administration is in power.

Perfect Digestion.
Is secured by taking Hood's Pills after dinner, or if digestion is impeded by change of diet, overeating or cold and changeable weather. They break up cold, prevent a fever, and restore health and the appetite of the liver and bowels. At home or abroad Hood's Pills are a safeguard and a friend.

S. C. ARCHER,
U. S. Pension Attorney,
19 Hammond street, BOSTON, MAINE.
Office in St. Peter's Church, BOSTON, MASS.
Attorney General for the State of Maine from 1861 to 1867.

1861-1862
For Fall Trace
Chas. Hight's Book Store.

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GREEN CORN.**
—AT THE—

East Side Market.
SULLIVAN & BURKE,
Barlow St.

**BANCOR, (RONO AND OLE-
TOWY ST. RY.)**

Gars will leave West Market

**Square, Bangor, every morning at
5.30 o'clock, and on the hour and half hour up to 10 o'clock P. M.**

First car leaves car house at 5.15 A. M. direct for Oldtown.

Leave Oldtown for Bangor at 5.45 A. M. and on the quarter PAST and quarter OF THEREAFTER, the last car leaving Oldtown at 10.45 P. M.

A car will leave West Market

Square, Bangor, at 11 o'clock P. M. every night till further notice.

Bank Examiner Timberlake.

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You Advertise

You increase your business,
You get new customers,
You make money,
You become rich,

I- You Advertise Right.

IT'S AS EASY TO DO IT RIGHT
AS IT IS WRONG.

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The Whig and Courier

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You will get new customers.
You can make money.

Try I-I's Easy.

STEAMBOATS. **SEPT. 13.**

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A 6-12 OAK EXTENSION TABLE, \$5.00.

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Cheerfulness should reign in the dining room, and it surely will with bright, new and stylish furniture about. Ours is new, it is bright.

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CHAMBER FURNITURE. PARLOE FURNITURE.

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Store Open Wednesday and Saturday Evenings.

Sept. 13.

MESSAGER'S NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE MESSAGER OF PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

STATE OF MAINE.

September 13, 1861.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MESSAGER:

On the 10th instant, I was a witness in the trial of the

Court of Common Pleas, at Bangor, for the

trial of the cause between the State of Maine and the

City of Bangor, for the recovery of

the sum of \$1,000,000,000.

On the 11th instant, I was a witness in the trial of the

Court of Common Pleas, at Bangor, for the

trial of the cause between the State of Maine and the

City of Bangor, for the recovery of

the sum of \$1,000,000,000.

On the 12th instant, I was a witness in the trial of the

Court of Common Pleas, at Bangor, for the

trial of the cause between the State of Maine and the

City of Bangor, for the recovery of

the sum of \$1,000,000,000.

On the 13th instant, I was a witness in the trial of the

Court of Common Pleas, at Bangor, for the

trial of the cause between the State of Maine and the

City of Bangor, for the recovery of

the sum of \$1,000,000,000.

On the 14th instant, I was a witness in the trial of the

Court of Common Pleas, at Bangor, for the

trial of the cause between the State of Maine and the

City of Bangor, for the recovery of

the sum of \$1,000,000,000.

On the 15th instant, I was a witness in the trial of the

Court of Common Pleas, at Bangor, for the

trial of the cause between the State of Maine and the

City of Bangor, for the recovery of

the sum of \$1,000,000,000.

On the 16th instant, I was a witness in the trial of the

Court of

